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NORMON PEASANTS WORSHIPPING ROMISH IDOLS.

England was conquered by the Normans, under William, Duke of Normandy, in 1066, in consequence of which a general system of change was introduced, which has more or less affected almost every department of public and private affairs. To the present day, and even in our own country, we meet every day, and every moment, in the words we speak if nothing else, some remnant to remind an intelligent man of the Norman conquest. Many writers and readers habitually regard that event in a favorable point of view, because it was succeeded by a period of greater public tranquillity, and because the French are generally considered as having been farther advanced in refinement, or at least in civilization, than the Anglo-Saxons, whom they subjected to their power, and, in a considerable degree, to their language, customs and laws.

Civilization, however, is an exceedingly

indefinite term; and, the sooner we obtain just and clear ideas respecting its true foundations the better. Civilization should be viewed in distinct aspects, as it relates to physical, intellectual and moral things; and we should learn to appreciate it in its different states and degrees, according to their relative value. An American feels the difference between our moral and intellectual condition and that of Southern Eur pe, when he witnesses scenes like that above depicted, which daily and hourly occur in thousands of Romish churches. Probably every one of our readers, at such a sight, would make the reflection: "These people are wholly unlike us." We never see such an expression of countenance, such degraded postures, such a look of abject subjection, mingled with a stolidity of aspect, which likens the human countenance to that of the brute. Yet such is one of the natural effects of idolatry, imposed by a priesthood, whatever be the age, the country, or the object.

These persons, attracted by the reputed sanctity, or miraculous powers of the image enclosed in the case before them, or driven, by the commands of their confessors to do penance before it, are engaged in several different acts of devotion. The greater part of the number are kneeling and repeating prayers; while the man in the foreground appears to be making an offering of some thing he values, or raising it to receive some holy influence by the touch. All this is done under a belief in superstitions which we utterly reject, and with pity, contempt, and abhorrence:—contempt for their childishness and want of evidence, abhorrence for their opposition to the commands and the honor of God, and pity for the poor victims of ignorance and imposture.

Sometimes a glass case is put up in a church or a convent, in which *a living saint* is exhibited, as an object of worship. Some poor devotee, emaciated to skin and bone, by a long course of fasting, wakefulness and perhaps hard labor, is declared to be in a state of heavenly extacy, with the soul absent from the body; and such persons have been occasionally exhibited, as of great sanctity, and whose emanations of miraculous influence, communicate benefits of different kinds to those who approach, touch, or pray to them.

Now the Saxons were ignorant and superstitious; and Christianity had been corrupted long before the Norman Conquest. But the Normans were more superstitious, and much more subjected to Rome. By introducing and confirming Romish influence, they did a great and lasting injury to England, the remains of which we are not at a loss to perceive at the present day. There are those even among us, who still prefer that old system of superstition and ignorance, with the exaltation of an arrogant priesthood, and the degradation of the people under the soles of their feet, so long after the Bible has overturned it in England, and founded, on this side of the Atlantic, a powerful and prosperous state, on principles of a nature exactly the opposite. One bible would be enough to drive from the idol every one of its devotees; and a few copies of the Word of God, as the Pope seriously assures us in his late Bull, would shake the whole system of Rome, throughout the peninsula of Italy.

Whatever, therefore, the views with which superficial minds may regard the conquest of England by the Normans, intelligent Christians can hardly fail to concur with Mr. Sullivan, in that forcible passage which we have already quoted, in the 28th number of the American Penny Magazine, (page 443d.,) in which he says:—

"So far as can be discerned, in looking back through the obscurity of ages, it was a grievous and unmitigated misfortune to the Saxon race, to England and to the world, that William the Conqueror had not been conquered and slain himself, instead of Harold, at the battle of Hastings."

The use of barley in preparing fermented liquors is very ancient. Its invention is ascribed to the Egyptians. In Nubia the green ears are boiled in water and eaten with milk. The beer of the Greeks was called *barley wine*. The ancient Germans also made wine of it. It was the general drink of the Anglo

Saxons, wine being the drink of "elders and the *wise*," they did not, however, use hops in their ale, as these were first used in the Netherlands, in the beginning of the 14th century, and in England two centuries afterwards. There are more than 30 millions of bushels of barley annually converted into malt in Great Britain, and more than 8 millions of barrels or 288 millions of gallons of beer made, of which four-fifths are strong beer.

One would think from this—and certainly not without reason—that, in addition to the vast quantities of wines and ardent spirits made, imported and drank in that country, that it must be a "land of drunkenness;" and when we find this statement accompanied by the following remarks from the professedly pure and philanthropic source from whence it is derived, the fact is not more startling than the conclusions are mortifying. "This is," says the commentator, "a consumption by the great body of the people of a *favorite* beverage, which indicates a *distribution of the national wealth, satisfactory by comparison with the general poverty of less advanced periods of civilization in our own country, and with that of less industrious nations in our own day.*"

We might enquire, perhaps, without being charged with presumption, if "the annual distribution" of 40 millions of bushels of barley, thus in our opinion infinitely worse than wasted, to hungry millions of poor, would not "indicate" a far more "*satisfactory* distribution of the *national wealth?*"

55,000 acres of land were occupied in 1838 in the cultivation of hops, and the malt on which duty was paid was 40,505,566 bushels; and in 1836, 44,387,719 bushels. Estimating the product at 30 bushels the acre, the land which this must occupy, is 147,959½ acres, to which add that occupied by hops, and the land employed for the purpose of producing malt liquor, would be 202,959½ acres of prime soil. Calculating the soil to produce the same number of bushels of wheat as of barley consumed, as above, and each bushel at 60lbs., the product would be 2,663,263,140 lbs. Now, estimating 500 lbs. to support one person, or as equal to 480 lbs. of flour, the estimated annual consumption of each individual, and this land would support 5,326,526 persons! who are, in fact, deprived of bread by this "*satisfactory* distribution of the national wealth!"—to say nothing of its wretched and destructive effects; or, to use more apt words, "the *poverty* of *less* advanced periods of *civilization!*"

The beer manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland, according to the returns of 1830, which are the last, was over 9,500,000 barrels! or 342,000,000 gallons (!) the proportion for Ireland being estimated at one million of barrels, or 36,000,000 of gallons. In view of such facts, another eminent British writer says, "Barley ranks, in importance, next to wheat, as affording an *innocent and invigorating fermented liquor.*"

Besides this there were imported into Great Britain, in 1840, 8,518,489 gallons of wine, 6,451,743 of which were retained for home consumption. There was also imported during the same year 8,011,017 galls. of ardent spirits. If these amounts be added to the foregoing, viz.: 9,500,000 barrels, or 342,000,000 gallons of ale, beer and porter made and sold in Great Britain and Ireland, as per returns of 1830, the result is (deducting, say two million gallons of spirits for exportation,) 354,462,750 gallons! of these alcoholic liquors drank there annually! But this does not include the large quantities of gin, wine and rum, manufactured throughout the kingdom, or the many thousands of private breweries.—*Chapin's Hand Book of Plants.*

The changes produced in plants by the assimilation of the various substances of which they are composed, are the results of chemical action, and are traceable from the germ to the full-grown plant and fruit. Water and carbon are resolved into their constituent parts, and these enter into new forms and combinations to constitute their solid portions. The hydrogen of the water unites with the carbon, received through the leaves from the air, to form oils, resins, sugar, etc. The oxygen of the water combines with fluids to form acids, etc., and is also given off from the leaves in the form of gas.

The reproduction of plants is by evolution, which in process and effect is similar to that of animals. They are endowed with organs which distinguish sexes and which are generally observable, but which change after evolution. The *polen* or *farina*, the seminal principle of plants, is contained in vessels called *anthers*. A part of this penetrates the *stigma*, the head of the *pistil*, and is conveyed to the ovary of particular plants, and there the germ or *ovules* are affected. Both sexes are united in one flower in most plants; in others they are separated, and the former is therefore called a perfect flower, while the latter is called male and female. These last stand on one stem, or are attached to different plants. Evolution is consequently most perfect and most readily effected in the perfect flowers, as they are called, and likewise when the stem has male and female blossoms. But where the two sexes are entirely separated, evolution takes place only where the plants are sufficiently near for the polen of one to be carried by the wind, by insects, or by artificial means to the other. Should this not take place, the germ falls off, or the partial fruit is incapable of germination. Glands within the flowers secrete honey and attract insects which powder parts of their body with polen, and when visiting flowers of another kind they deposite it. In others it is said also, where perfect flowers of the two sexes are not near, small flies being attracted by the honey of one flower, are suddenly enclosed by it, and, in their en-

deavors to escape, necessarily deposit the pollen obtained from other flowers. On this system of sexes, Linnæus founded his arrangement of plants. Further outlines of this will be found in other parts of this treatise, and scientific terms will be defined by the glossary at the end of the volume. We have, however, studiously avoided technical language where it has been possible, wishing to render vegetable physiology as entertaining as it is useful.—*Hand Book of Plants.*

LIVING SKETCHES OF ITALY—No. 9.

The Miracles of Saint Filumena, the newest Romish Saint.

We commence to day a brief history of the great impostures now actively and extensively playing off in all quarters of the world, under the name of a New Saint; and we wish our readers to bear in mind through the whole course of what we shall have to say on this subject, that we give nothing of our own, not a word from any opponent of the system which we are exposing,— but that every statement is taken without any misrepresentation or coloring whatever, from a book composed and published by a devotee of Rome, and accompanied by the official recommendation of Romish Bishops. That work is a small and cheap volume in French, designed for circulation among the people; printed in Switzerland, and procured in Canada. The preface informs us that it is an abridgement of two much larger works in the Italian language, published by Don Francisco de Lucia, of which large editions are said to have been published. Now, as the history of St. Filumena as here presented, developes enough of the machinery by which certain classes of Romish impostures are commenced, carried on, extended, and perpetuated, we have felt a particular desire to have our countrymen acquainted with the latest of the Acta Sanctorum, "Lives of Saints," referred to in the last number of the American Penny Magazine. (Page 559.)

Our readers will see, in what is to follow, that the whole of this great system of imposture has been "got up," as we vulgarly express it, as a mere money speculation, by a man from Naples, who went to Rome for the express purpose of "raising the wind" by a new trick on an old plan; that he brought into his scheme a variety of business operations, particularly the manufacture, puffing, and sale of books, lithographic pictures, images of different sizes, cards and what not, that he operated through the superstitions of many, and probably the cupidity of not a few, to enable and to aid him in his schemes; that this man, this author, publisher, puffer and hawker of books—this distributor of pictures and utterer of wonderful tales of miracles, this exciter of villages and cities, this leader of processions, procurer of banners, shrines, and statues, and their seller also; this companion of monks, priests, bishops and cardinals, and he who induced many of them to lend their countenance and aid to his schemes, by doing much of his work in their convents, parishes, dioceses, &c. this truly *business character*, so skilled in procuring recommendations and certificates of miracles, signed by persons of influence, and a warm eulogium of his "wonder-working" Saint Filumena, and who has succeeded in extending her worship, as the book informs us, to "the most illustrious and populous cities of Europe," and "by zealous missionaries into China, Japan, and many Catholic establishments of America and Asia,"—this man is A JESUIT!

A word more on the authority of the work from which we take the following statements. One of the Italian books from which it was compiled, "bears the imprimatur of the Holy Office," (that is, the formal approbation of the Inquisition,) and the little work itself is accompanied by the official certificate of "Pierre Tobie, Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva."—The passages which we have translated literally, will be distinguished by quotation marks.

Discovery of the Relics of Saint Filumena.

"The body of Saint Filumena was found in 1802, on the 25th of May, during the excavations which are annually made at Rome, in places consecrated by the burial of Saints.—They were made that year in the Catacombs of Saint Priscilla, on the new Salarian Way. A singular sepulchral stone was first discovered; it was made of baked earth and presented several mysterious symbols which had allusion to a virgin and a martyr. These were divided by a transverse line, formed by an inscription, the first and last letters of which appeared to have been effaced by the tools of the workmen in attempting to detach it from the tomb. It was thus:—

"(FI) LUMENA, PAX TECUM. FI (AT).*"

[*The name Filumena is now generally supposed to be of Latin origin, from *filia luminis*, the daughter of light.

"*History of the Martyrdom of Saint Filumena.*" [*Also, the symbols and the visions, by the aid of which they are interpreted.*]

"The martyrdom of Saint Filumena is known only from the symbols drawn upon the sepulchral stone of which we have spoken, and the revelations made to different persons by the same saint. Let us begin with the former."

The symbols are described and interpreted in the following order and manner:

1st. An anchor, indicating death by drowning. 2d. An arrow, to show that this weapon was used to wound. 3d. A palm, to intimate victory in death. 4th. A whip, such as was sometimes loaded with lead. 5th. Two other arrows, showing a repetition of punishment.—"One with its point reversed, denotes a miracle, like that performed on Mount Gargano, when an oxherd who had thrown an arrow at a bull in a cave, where he had sought refuge, and since consecrated to the arch-angel Michael, saw it rebound and fall at his feet.—6th. Finally a lilly, the symbol of a virgin and innocence, "which invites the Church to honor her under the glorious titles of martyr and virgin."

"Let us now see whether the revelations of which we have spoken agree with these different signs."

[The book then proceeds, with a gravity perfectly ridiculous to a reader of any intelligence, to narrate the following tales, without giving a single witness or piece of evidence to support them. Yet, so degraded is the mind of man under Romish education, that he gains credit in Italy.

This inscription was interpreted, or partly deciphered, by the assistance of (a very disinterested personage!) Father Marion Parmenio—a Jesuit.]

"The stone having been removed, the precious relics of the holy martyr were presented to view; and close beside them was a glass vase, extremely small, half entire and half broken, whose sides were covered with dry blood. * * While the persons present were occupied in detaching the blood from the pieces of the vase, and were putting these, with the greatest care even the smallest bits, in an urn of cut glass, several men of cultivated minds among them were astonished at seeing the urn all at once sparkling in their sight. They came nearer—they considered the prodigious phenomenon at their leisure, and with sentiments of the liveliest admiration, united with the most profound respect, they gave thanks to God who glorifies himself in his saints."

The sacred particles on falling from the vase into the urn, transformed themselves into different precious and brilliant substances; and it was a permanent transformation."

[This wonderful appearance of the particles is regarded by the writer as a fulfilment of the passage in the Wisdom of Solomon, 3. 7. "The just shall shine as the sun,—and like stars." He says that a somewhat similar phenomenon is mentioned in the life of St. John Nepomucene, whose body having been thrown into water, appeared at night as if wrapped in a garment of fire.]

"It is well to remark, first, that these revelations were made to three different persons; the first of whom was a young artisan, very well known to Don Francisco de Lucia, who, in his work which has been circulated by thousands of copies in the kingdom of Naples and the surrounding states, bears public witness to the purity of his conscience and his solid piety.

The second is a zealous priest, now a canon, whose devotion to the holy virgin, whose praises he sounds everywhere, deserves very special grace.

The third and last is one of the young women consecrated to God in a rigid cloister in Naples, about thirty-four years of age.

In the next place it is to be remarked, that these three persons were unacquainted with each other, having never held any kind of intercourse, and dwelling in very distant places.

And finally, the recitals which they have given, whether in conversation or writing, evidently agree in the main outline, and in the principal circumstances with the epitaph we have explained above, and give it a developement both clear and edifying, by the details which they furnish."

[1st. Vision. By a young artisan. Given as in his own words.]

"I saw the tyrant Dioclesian, deeply in love with the virgin Filumena. He condemned her to different torments, and continually flattered himself with the hope that their severity would overcome her courage." "But seeing that all his hopes were vain, and that nothing could conquer the resolute will of the holy martyr, he fell into an excess of madness, and in the rage which then agitated him, he complained that he could not make her become his wife. Finally, after having put her to the endurance of several tortures, (and he mentions particularly the same which are indicated by the sepulchral stone, and of which he had absolutely no knowledge,) the tyrant had her beheaded. This order had hardly been executed, when despair seized his soul, He was then heard to exclaim: 'It is all over then, Filumena will never be my wife! She was a rebel against my will to the last breath. She is dead; how can I survive her!' And while saying these words, he seized hold of his beard in fury, fell into frightful convulsions, and throwing himself from the summit of his throne down upon the pavement, seized with his teeth everything near him, and said he would be no longer emperor."

"Such, in few words, is an outline of the vision with which it has pleased God to visit a simple, ignorant man: a vision which is in conformity with what history teaches us of the last years of Diocletian, (or at least of what it gives us to understand of them)." [p. 27.)

AGRICULTURAL.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

From "Brodie's Remarks on the past and present state of New Zealand"

It is surprising, that although so much concurrent testimony has been adduced in proof of the great importance of promoting the cultivation of New Zealand flax, the subject has met with such a small share of encouragement in England with a view to practical results. Many causes, unconnected with the peculiar subject of the cultivation of the *phormium tenax* have operated to occasion the long delay that has taken place without any experiments being undertaken upon a large scale, but the principal reason has been the want of adequate machinery for properly preparing the fibre. But I am now happy to state to those thousands already connected with New Zealand, that a machine admirably adapted to the purpose has now been constructed, though at present I am not at liberty to give any information concerning it, but hope I may be allowed to do so very soon.

Linens of the most beautiful texture, and cloths for wearing apparel, have been made from the fibre, and paper of different qualities (impervious to wet) has been made out of the epidermis, glutinous substance, and refuse tow; the tow has been valued at £28 per ton. One great advantage in this machinery is, that we can undersell the foreign flax-growers in a surprising degree, and at the same time give a large profit to those concerned in the machinery.* There is at present a great prejudice against New-Zealand flax, simply because it has been sent home in such an unfinished state; it has been cut at all seasons of the year, but now it is ascertained that there is only one proper time to cut it, which is just about the time it flowers: much attention has been paid to the cultivation of the flax in the colony during the last four years. The flax which has been worked up by this machinery has been the wild flax of New Zealand, the weed of the country: thirty thousand acres may be repeatedly seen in one spot, and it is but natural to suppose, that when the flax is cultivated, that its fibres will greatly improve. The largest farms in New Zealand will eventually be flax farms, and not wheat, as we can procure our wheat from the colonies of Valparaiso cheaper than we can at present grow it.

In farming flax there is not the slightest risk attached to it; the roots will require to be planted about two yards apart, and in every year each plant will produce about 28 fresh roots, which may be transplanted or left, as the parties think proper. Flax will now very soon be cultivated upon a large scale in New Zealand, and under systematic arrangement will at once confer benefit on its supporters, and call into existence a staple export, as inexhaustible as it will be valuable; it will not only produce incalculable advantages to the settlement, but will give to all interested in the colonization of New Zealand the strongest assurance of the resources of the colony, and of its future greatness and stability. Many parties in Dundee, Aberdeen, and Glasgow, assured me of the immense importance of the flax cleaned by this machinery, samples of which I showed them, and Mr. Mullholland (of the largest house in the flax line, &c., in Ireland) assured me, that if I could procure a large quantity of the flax, the same as the sample, it was his candid opinion, that before long the New Zealand flax would supersede the American cotton in many fabrics now made in England and Ireland.

When Capt. Fitzroy (our present governor) was examined before the committee of the House of Lords, in 1838, he said:—"If properly manufactured, the New Zealand flax would make very good rope, but there has been some defect in the way it has been manufactured, for it breaks in the nip sometimes. It wears an incredibly long time in a straight line, but sometimes, when much bent, it gives way; yet, as the natives use it for nets three or four fathoms deep, and often 300 fathoms long, it lasts them for many years; there must, therefore, be some way of preparing it which would make it available for our rope. A net made in that way is kept by a family in the stump of a tree, on a wooden frame made for it, and it lasts them for many years. It may be possible that it loses some particular quality, and becomes brittle from the defective mode of packing, and its heating in consequence on a long voyage. Now, the defect in preparing it, which Capt. Fitzroy alludes to, is the glutinous substance in the flax, which is all taken away by the machinery, and with the epidermis is converted into paper of different qualities, according to the process, which is impervious to wet. In 1831, government gave £40 per ton for 800 tons: if

* "This machinery has a great advantage over any other process ever tried, as there is nothing chemical required in the cleaning of the flax; no other patent having been taken out, nor can be taken out for it."

that flax was worth £40 then, in its unclean state, what is it worth now? Fair play has never been given to this flax; in all instances it has been cut in the improper season—a very material point, for then the flax is coarse and wiry, the fibres rugged, and not easily cleaned; the staple short, the color bad: but with all these defects, government have given £40 per ton for it.

The *phormium tenax* resembles the garden iris: its chief peculiarities consist in the fibre being obtained in the leaf, and not, as is the case with European flax, from the stem; the outside coat of the leaf being stripped, the fibres are perceived running parallel to one another through the whole length. All the flax sent at present to this country has been cleaned by the natives with the use of a muscle shell, a very rough and imperfect way of cleaning it, which must more or less injure the fibre. The leaves may be cut twice a year, the roots remaining in the soil for reproduction: a given quantity of *phormium tenax* will contain more of the fibrous substance than an equal quantity of Russian hemp; and, I believe, of any European flax, on account of its lighter intrinsic weight. It has been in universal use among the natives from time immemorial; formerly they cultivated it with great care, but now they take no pains about it, and the whole growth is spontaneous; it is adapted to every kind of use by them—their mats are made of it, some of which are exceedingly handsome, and just like silk, as well as other articles of clothing; also their baskets, sails, cables, fishing nets, &c.

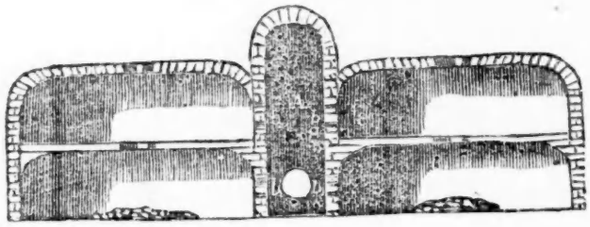
The production which I think is likely to yield a larger profit than any other, and is, therefore, better calculated to engage the attention of the colonist, is the smaller and shorter leaved. This sort grows in great abundance in every part of the colony; no soil seems unsuited for it—not even the very worst; and it thrives as well in an exposed situation as in a sheltered one. Of all other plants it can with the least delay and the least capital be rendered fit for export in large quantities. A flax farm of 100 acres will grow 2,410 plants per acre, each plant occupying two square yards, and yielding 10lbs. of green leaf (which is under the average;) this would give 1,076 tons, and allowing one-eighth of the gross weight of green leaves (which has been proved by experience out there) for real fibre, gives 134 tons of hemp, besides which a quantity of coarse tow, equal to about one-quarter of the green leaves, which gives 268 tons fit for making baggage and coarse canvas; then comes the glutinous substance, mixed up with the epidermis, for making paper. The two last ought to pay the expenses; but say they will only pay one-half, and that the hemp is only sold for £20 a ton (which is £20 less than it is worth,) this would pay the exporter 100 per cent.

I firmly believe that in a very few years the export of flax from New Zealand will be equal to that of wool from New South Wales; the flax is already the weed of the country, and all it requires is cleaning. In New Zealand we have no blight, no hot winds, no heavy droughts, as in New South Wales, to hurt our flax. Compare the risk of the sheep-holder in New South Wales with that of the flax-grower of New Zealand: supposing the expense of herding a flock of sheep, clipping the wool, sorting it, and sending it on board the ship for this country (which is often 500 miles land carriage,) to be the same as growing the flax, &c., of an equal value in proportion to the wool. In growing flax we have no risk; it will grow whether we like it or not.

POLAND.—Letters from Poland represent that there has been great suffering in the ancient palatinates of Sandomir, Plock, Lublin, Augustow, as well as in part of the palatinate of Craeovia. Famine and all the evils in its train had been felt. In those unfortunate provinces, entire masses of people, deprived of every necessary, wander about the country, divided into bands, in search of the most loathsome food which is oftener more adapted to soothe their hunger than to afford nourishment. Numberless diseases, the unavoidable consequence of destitution, rapidly diminish the number of these unfortunate men, and despair sometimes drives them to acts of violence which the authorities are not always able to repress.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WABASH.—The people along the line of the Wabash, we are pleased to see, are taking active measures to improve the navigation of that river from its mouth to Lafayette. A Convention of Delegates from Indiana and Illinois was held at Vincennes, on the 24th ultimo, to take this subject into consideration. A large number of Delegates attended, and their proceedings were spirited and well directed to effect the object in view. No doubt is entertained of the practicability of making the Wabash navigable by means of forks and dams.

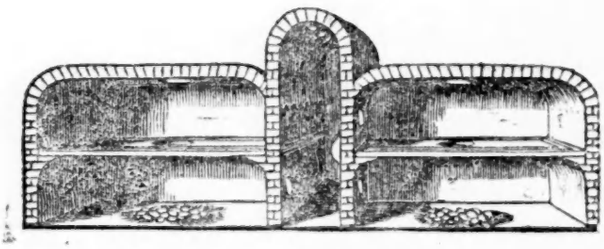
HOLLAND.—*The Hague*, Sept. 15.—The disease which has attacked the potatoes in a great part of the kingdom has attracted the attention of the government. It has induced an inquiry into the causes and character of the disease, and the means of preventing a rise in the prices of articles of subsistence.



AN EGYPTIAN MAMAL, OR OVEN FOR HATCHING EGGS.

The hatching of eggs, and the rearing of chickens by artificial arrangements, after having been practised in Egypt for ages, and on a wide and systematic scale, has been performed in this country as a curious experiment, and since attempted as a means of profit. Unfortunately, a large apparatus constructed for this object, was destroyed by fire when about to be put to use.

The above cut shows the plan of the ovens used by the Egyptians. The middle part, A, is the door of a gallery, large enough for a man to walk in it conveniently, being about seven or eight feet high, and three feet wide. On each side of this is seen a pair of cells, one above the other, twelve or fifteen feet in length, four or five wide, and three feet high, with a hole between them. The lower one will hold four or five thousand eggs.—They have round holes, B B, by which a man can creep in. The upper one is for fire.—Mamals differ only in the nnmber of these cells, which are of nearly equal size.



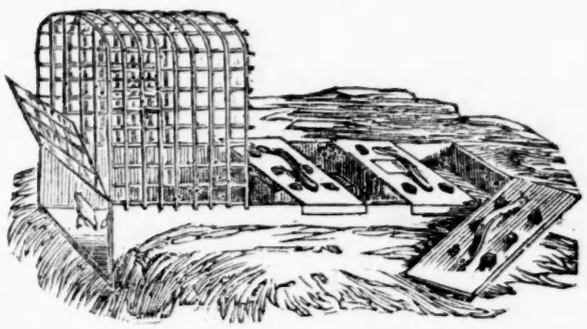
A MAMAL SEEN IN PERSPECTIVE.

Some have but three pair, and others as many as a dozen; so that a large mamal can contain 80,000 eggs. The floors are covered with a mat of flax, or some other non-conducting substance. Fires are made in the upper cells, which burn slowly, the smoke finding vent by the holes into the gallery, and passing through its roof. After keeping up the fires for several days, (from 8 to 10,) the holes are stopped; sometimes the eggs are removed, after a while, to the upper cells, if the heat is insufficient below. They require a temperature of 96 degrees by Fahrenheit's thermometer, that is, 32 degrees by Reaumur's, for 21 days, and then they hatch. This is the same time required by the hen.

It was ascertained, a few years since, that there were in Egypt 386 mamals, all under the control of the government. Six or eight broods were annually hatched in each of them, so that it was supposed that the whole number of chickens in a year was an hundred millions, although about one third of the eggs were lost.

A few years ago, no successful experiment in hatching eggs was known to have been made in England: but with our present acquaintance with the means of producing, diffusing, and retaining heat, probably the business might be carried on advantageously in every civilized country. The Egyptian method of rearing the chickens appears not to have been well understood abroad, and much difficulty was apprehended from this part of the business. We were assured, however, at the exhibition room of the American Hatching Oven, or Ekkaleobion, (Caller of Life,) that the task was easy and successful. The half-grown chickens and pigeons which we saw, were very healthy.

Reaumur, among his devices some time ago, invented and improved a warm chamber for the rearing of chickens hatched by artificial means, of which the following cut will give a correct idea.



REAUMUR'S ARTIFICIAL CHICKENS' MOTHER.

He at first placed them in a box warmed from below, but they appeared uncomfortable, and he concluded that they needed to have their backs warmed. He therefore attached to a wicker cage, a box with a low and sloping top, lined with sheepskins, wool out; so that chickens of different sizes could creep in till they found their proper position. He divided it by a partition, and kept the smaller and weaker chicks by themselves. He also left both ends open, or closed only by a curtain, so that the little ones could retreat when crowded too much, and running around to the entrance find a better place. They showed great fondness for this brooding machine, and were very thrifty. They would begin to pick up and swallow crumbs or seeds, twelve or twenty four hours after leaving the shell, and spent their time gaily between feeding—playing in wicker cage and sleeping. They retired to repose at night, and woke at the first dawn of day, or at the light of a lamp, and then ran out of their sleeping room. They lay so snug while asleep, as often to leave an impression upon the wool over their little backs.

Whether such arrangements are necessary or even important, we are not able to determine; but the facts we have here briefly stated may perhaps be of some use to persons who have poultry under their care. We shall be glad to receive further information.

A VISIT TO VERSAILLES.

Having spent a few days in Paris, I felt a strong desire to pay a visit to Versailles. While studying French in a retired village of New England, several years before, I had procured a little book, called the Stranger's Guide to that city, and read the descriptions it gave of the splendid palaces and gardens, adorned with beautiful ponds of water, shady walks and fountains. I had also heard repeated the story of King Louis XVI., as a fine engraving had hung in my father's house, representing him taking leave of his wife and children, when about to leave the palace of Versailles to be executed.

On reaching the place, I found the garden far more extensive and beautiful than I had expected; and spent some hours in wandering about the lawns and avenues, admiring the fountains and resting in the shady groves.

In the rear of the palace is a large terrace, bordered with vases of bronze, marble and porphyry, and in some places with box trees and other evergreen plants of the deepest foliage, trimmed and clipped into the forms of globes, cubes, cones, and others more fantastic. In the midst were large circular basins of white marble, filled with water, by "*Les Grands Eaux*," or the *Great Fountains*, which rose into the air about an hundred feet, and fell again with a loud and unintermitting roar, like that of a large cascade.

From this terrace, (to which I had ascended by a broad staircase of white marble,) I turned to look back upon the beautiful paths in which I had so long been straying, and which now lay spread out on an extensive level, about fifty feet below. Through the midst opened a wide avenue, bordered with thick groves, and crossed by gravel walks, where hundreds of gay groups of visitors from Paris were seen, winding among little flower-gardens, or along the banks of the placid lakes, till they were almost undistinguishable at the opposite extremity of the grounds, about two miles distant. Just before me, and at some distance below, at the foot of the grand staircase, was the most beautiful fountain in France, if not in Europe,

by which countless streams of water were thrown in different directions from the mouths of as many marble figures of various forms and sizes. These figures were ranged on the sides and summit of a conical eminence, and so placed that the pure white currents crossed each other with regularity, yet variety, and formed a rich dome of snowy spray, sparkling with millions of drops, which sometimes showed the colors of the rainbow, as they rose and fell into the marble basin below.

On approaching the palace doors, I observed a gentleman standing in the shade of its walls, with a boy about fourteen years of age, who drew my attention by his apparently close regard of our party. On coming nearer, he stepped forward, with the air of diffidence of a well bred man, accosting strangers, and, with an apology for his boldness, enquired whether we were Americans. We replied in the affirmative. "Then," said he, "here is a young countryman of yours," pointing at the boy I have mentioned. He has recently arrived in France; I accidentally met him in Paris. I had a sister who removed from England some years ago, to live in America, and this is her son. I learned the fact with great pleasure; and, being an old bachelor, and being on a tour on the continent, I anticipated much satisfaction in taking him with me. But I have already made a discovery which fills me with chagrin and mortification. What sort of schools have you in the city of ——— ? I understand he has lived there, and I supposed your people were intelligent enough to provide well for the education of the young. But he knows nothing. He is totally unfit to travel; he never should have come to Europe until he had become able to understand something of what he sees; he ought never to have stirred from home without a good preparation to go abroad. "You have a great and increasing country," said he, "and need virtuous and intelligent travellers to impart sound views and pure principles."

We expressed our surprize and regret, at finding one of our youth abroad under such unfortunate circumstances; and felt mortification at the too just exclamations of our new, intelligent, and polished acquaintance. At the same time, his eloquent lamentations over the ignorance of his nephew excited in us sincere sympathy with him; for I cannot recal at this day, among the numerous travellers I met with in my foreign tours, any person who expressed a more deep regard for solid practical learning, or one who lamented the want of it in another in such feeling tones. I know not how long I stood, under the shadow of the vast palace, listening to the eloquence of his grief; but I recollect I rejoiced at the reflection, that the gay groups which sometimes passed near us, and engaged the attention of our frivolous young countrymen, so that he heeded not our discourse, were unacquainted with our language, and unsuspicious of the topic of our conversation.

Often after the polished stranger had bidden us farewell, the incident returned to my mind, and led me to inquire, whether many of our youth are not as unqualified for the places they are to occupy at home, as he was to make his appearance among travellers abroad. How many of our cities, villages and families would have reason to shrink from the scrutiny of a sagacious observer, if such an one should come among them to enquire into the principles, modes and extent of their education?

This incident led me also to reflect, more than I had before done, on the sort of qualifications desirable for an American traveller in Europe, and on the subjects most worthy to occupy his attention. Should the readers of this magazine derive any gratification or instruction from such notices of my tours as may perhaps be inserted in its succeeding numbers, they may ascribe it, in some measure, at least, to the interesting stranger, whose urbanity and eloquence so powerfully pleaded in favor of good education and sound opinions, and taught me, on the grand terrace of Versailles, to rank them, as he did, above the highest beauties and magnificence of art.

The Annual Fair and Meetings of the American Institute.

These commenced on the 8th of October, and, as usual, attracted great attention. The saloons, passages, and even the yard attached to Niblo's Hotel in Broadway, above Prince street, have been crowded with the usual variety of objects in different branches of the arts, fine fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c., deposited for exhibition. The evenings were enlivened by addresses from distinguished gentlemen, by music and fireworks. Interesting meetings were held at the Lyceum of Natural History, opposite, by the Convention of Agriculurists, at which a great number of important facts were communicated by members from different parts of the country, relating to soils, products, &c., which, we regret, want of room forbids us to record. The exhibition of fine cattle, and the ploughing-match, which took place out of town, attracted much attention.

Connected with these, though preceding it by a few days, was the meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of West Chester County. This was the work of Dr. Underhill of New York, proprietor of the celebrated Vineyard of Isabella Grapes at Croton Point, (formerly Feller's Point,) on the North river, just above Sing Sing. With great zeal, perseverance, and good sense, Dr. Underhill has prosecuted the organization of

Farmers' Clubs in the twenty-one towns in West Chester County, and, by their united influence, an assemblage of one thousand or more respectable agriculturists and others, was collected at this first County Meeting, with a very creditable display of stock, vegetables, fruit, &c., while the addresses delivered, first in the court room, and then, for want of room, from a balcony in the open air, were of such a nature, as made a strong impression in favor of the object and plans of the Society, and to encourage imitators in other parts of the country.

The Ploughing and Spading Matches took place at Harlaem.

The space ploughed, one-eighth of an acre, to be completed in an hour. Three premiums, for the first, silver cup, value $8. Second, silver medal:—third, a dipoloma.

The places in the field were decided by lot, as above. The judges decided, as follows:—

6. Mr. Clark, of Morrisania. the 1st premium.
5. " Brewster, of Eng. Neighborhood, the 2nd do.
8. " Rae, of Morrisania, the 3rd do.

For the Spading-match, the following were the entries. Ground to be dug, 20 feet long and 10 feet wide,—1st best, silver cup, $8 in value—2nd best, a silver medal—3rd best, a diploma.

The judges announced the premiums, as follows:—

1. Jos. P, Lodge—time 21 m.—best work, 46 years old.
2 Wm. P. Lodge— " 18 m.—2nd best do. 21 years do.
8 Jos. P. Lodge— " 23 m.—3rd do do. 23 years do.

The competitors were father and two sons.

Exhibition of Ploughs for Premiums.

1. Mr. Hanly—Corn. Bergin's plow, 250 lbs. draft.
2. " Myer—Myer's plow, 275 lbs. draft.

The first took the premium of $8 silver cup; the second, a silver medal.

INTERESTING FACTS,

From the Speeches made before the Institute.

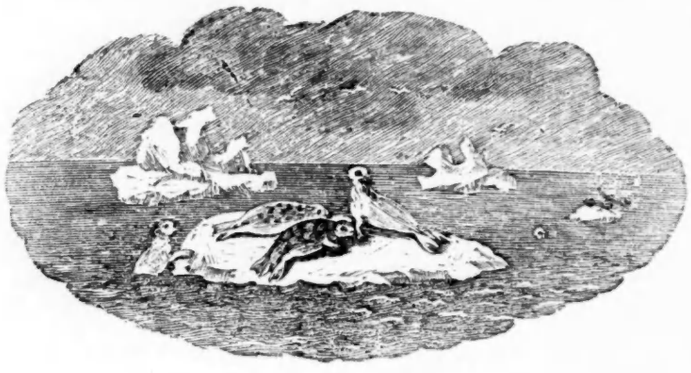
Mr. Crane, spoke of the department of plowing as one of the most important in the whole science of agriculture, and of turning up the soil as lying at the foundation of it. He alluded to the rapid growth of those parts of the country where it had been carried to the greatest perfection of improvement, and of the decadence of those in which it had been neglected; to the independene of the practical farmer, and to his value in the body politic. He knew very well, and had not long appreciated the vast improvements in this science at the North, and it was with the greatest satisfaction that he has viewed them with his own eyes,

Although a Southern man, he was not unaware of the great advantages, in this particular, possessed by the North, to which his part of the country were indebted for so many of the necessaries of life. He spoke in terms of disapprobation of the policy of the South in exporting all they produced there, and expressed the hope that his section of the country would see, ere long, the necessity of rearing up home markets for the sale of its produce. He stated that Ohio raised more wheat than the whole amount exported to foreign countries, and regretted that this system was unknown at the South, excepting in those parts which Northern farmers had themselves improved. He adverted to the cases of Southerners who had left their worn-out lands, gone west, and come back with wealth sufficient to buy all their native counties. He knew of ten gentlemen alone who could do so. Particularly he alluded with exultation to the effects produced by the coming to Virginia of several Duchess County farmers, who had made comparatively valueless farms very valuable and desirable. He said that this was so in Fairfax, near the District of Columbia, which had thus been made a paradise by their exertions. He stated the striking fact that the population around Charleston, S. C., was less, now, by considerable, than just before the revolution. All which he attributed to the want of that spirit of agricultural enterprize which characterized the North.

Mr. Craig, of Virginia, stated that the first Iron Forge in the Union was erected in South Carolina; and eighty years ago South Carolina exported to England over 10,000 pounds of silk, and yet the strongest opposition to American Manufactures now came from Virginia and South Carolina. Yet he was pleased to say that although in 1840 there were only 269 Cotton Manufactories in the Slave States, there were now over 350 of them, and these increasing. And in a few years the Southern States would manufacture all the cotton and woollen goods that they could consume. North Carolina had been silently but incessantly at work, until she has established cotton, woollen, iron and paper manufactories in almost every town in the State. A few years ago it was an offence, punishable with a heavy fine, to establish a factory in Charleston, S. C., that was worked with steam power; now that law is repealed, and a company with $200,000 capital are establishing a Cotton Manufactory in that city. And there are 25 or 30 Cotton Manufactories in Georgia.

English Railroad Movements.—In railway shares, speculation continues.

The election telegraph is now being laid down on the Grand Junction of Railway, from Birmingham to Liverpool, Manchester, and Chester; and, under certain restrictions will be made available for commercial purposes.



SEALS IN THE ICE.

This animal resembles a quadruped in some respects, and a fish in others. The head is round, and the nose broad, with oblong nostrils, and large sparkling black eyes; it has no proper external ears, but there are two apertures which answer the same purpose. The body is thickest at the junction of the neck; and thence goes tapering towards the tail, and is covered with thick bristly shining hair of various shades. The feet are of singular conformation; and, were it not for the claws with which they are armed, might well be taken for fins; and they actually do assist the animal in swimming, by means of their connecting webs.

The ordinary length of the seal is from about five to six feet. It is found in every quarter of the globe, but chiefly towards the southern and northern regions. It swarms near the arctic circle, and the lower parts of South America, in both oceans; it generally lives in the water, where it subsists on fish. Sometimes, however, it ventures ashore, and basks on the rocks; but, the instant it is disturbed, it plunges to the bottom.

On the shores of the North and Icy seas, where the inhabitants are few, seals may be seen by thousands on the rocks, suckling their young. Like all gregarious animals in a wild waste, they keep a sentinel on the watch; and, on the first signal of danger, instantly disappear.

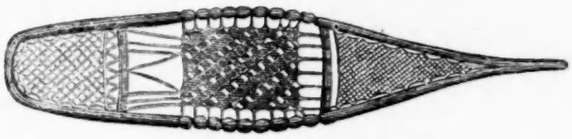
It is remarkable, that seals generally forsake the sea during storms and tempests, and repair to the shore, along which they sport, enjoying the conflict of the wind and and waves. They also migrate from one part of the world to another in immense droves, accompanied by their young, either from a native instinct to plant new colonies, or driven away by the older inhabitants of their native depths.

The young seals are remarkably docile; they at once distinguish and obey the voice of their dam, amid the numerous clamors of the herd, which sometimes resemble the bleatings of sheep, and sometimes the shriller outcries of a cat. The males frequently have violent conflicts, in defence of their mates, and watch over the conduct of the latter with a jealous eye.

The flesh of the seal is counted wholesome, but these animals are killed chiefly for the sake of their skin and oil. To the Greenlanders they furnish almost every necessary of life, and are, indeed, a principal article of their wealth. In former times, the flesh of the seal was esteemed delicate eating at the tables of the great and opulent even in our own country; but, though to be met with in abundance on several parts of the British coasts, we never find them entering into a modern bill of fare.—*Buffon.*

The Fair.—The specimens of cut glass exhibiting at the Fair of the American Institute are said to be entirely unsurpassed in this country, if not in the world. Their extraordinary merit is in the size of the pieces. There is one vase of immense magnitude, cut in most beautiful style; it comes from the other side of the Alleghany mountains. There are also some fine specimens of miniature under the vases.

Switzerland.—The Swiss Courier of the 16th of September gives a description of an extensive association which has been discovered at Neufchatel, and which has extensive ramifications throughout the other cantons of Switzerland. The object of this society is described by the Swiss paper to be the overthrow of all religious, social, and political organization in Germany, by means of the spread of atheism by the destruction of all moral principle, and even by regicide.



A SNOW-SHOE.

Although a man cannot step upon soft snow without sinking into it, he may stand upon its surface if he take the precaution of laying a piece of board upon it before he puts down his foot. If, then, we should fasten one to each foot, so that we should tread upon it at every step, we might walk on the surface, and over drifts of any depth. But boards would be heavy and inconvenient; the Indians, therefore, construct two narrow frames, of slender strips of strong wood, across which they weave a coarse netting of thongs of deer skin, fastening to them strings to tie them to their toes. These frames bear a partial resemblance to small boats, being long, narrow, and pointed; and although they are several times larger than the foot, they are very light, and easily dragged in taking a step, the heel rising and leaving the snow-shoe to slide after it.

After a little practice, we have been told by those who have used them, a man can travel for hours on the surface of snow, without experiencing any great fatigue. The Indians often traverse considerable distances with their packs, or canoes, or children on their backs, with the aid of snow-shoes; when without them, it would be impossible to get along at all.

One of the most experienced and accurate observers of the character and habits of the North American savages, has only inculcated the doctrine that they think and act, in a thousand particular cases, exactly as we must presume we should have done, if placed precisely in their situation. Many things which strike a superficial observer as mysterious or unaccountable, and which many are disposed to assign to some peculiarity in the physical or moral constitution of red men, are found to be explicable on simple grounds, by the judgment of mere common sense, when the circumstances are thoroughly understood. Thus we find an endless variety of forms, materials, &c., among different nations and tribes, which have been introduced in consequence of the differences in climate, soil, positions, and other varieties in their conditions; and some of these have been adopted by white men when thrown into similar circumstances.

PEARL FISHERIES IN CEYLON,

Abridged from Vol. 1, p. 40, Magazin Pittoresque, for the American Penny Magazine.

In Ceylon, in October, divers examine the banks by bringing up one or two thousand oysters as specimens. If 1,000 yield 75 francs worth, they fish them. In the Gulf of Manaar these oysters abound for 10 leagues north and south, and 8 from east to west. They are in 14 banks, some of which do not yield pearls. The longest is 3 leagues by 2-3, and the water is 3 to 5 fathoms. The oysters are all of one species, and resemble those of Europe, but 8 or 10 inches long, and have the interior of the shell of mother of pearl. Several pearls are often obtained from one; and it is said that a number has been known as high as 150.

The government of Ceylon direct the fisheries, or let them to men who underlet to others. In 1804 they let the whole for £120,000 sterling. About 250 boats are employed, which come principally from Coromandel. Like most other people who have no better guide for their opinions and conduct than blind traditions, or the impostures of their selfish priests, these ignorant but industrious men prepare for their annual excursion with various ablutions, casting of lots, &c., and then, launching their boats at midnight, anchor and wait for daylight, when they begin their labors by diving to the bottom of the sea and bringing up as many oysters as they can.

MR. CUSHING'S LECTURES UPON THE CHINESE.—In the first of these lectures, delivered before the Newburyport Lyceum, Mr. Cushing vindicated the Chinese from many of the

prejudices which exists against them with all distant people. He declared them to be ingenious and industrious, and a large class of them learned men. Books he found as numerous as in Europe, and the catalogue of a single library in his possession, occupied ten volumes. He said that the fatal error of of the Chinese has been in giving too epicurean a character to their habits and their government. One illustration of this cited was the fact that at the close of all letters to one another, the written salutation is "I wish you tranquility and promotion." They lack only military skill and discipline to make them a powerful nation, capable of repelling invasion or of overrunning contiguous countries; for no men are braver, or can die more fearlessly in the ranks.

We give the following abstract from the Newburyport Herald, of other parts of the lecture.

China does not need any foreign trade.—Within her own territory she produces every thing requisite for the wants of her population. The Imperial commissioners repeatedly assured Mr. C. that this commerce from the outset had been literally forced upon them by the English and Americans, adversely to the interests and the wishes of the Chinese government and people.

Newspapers as well as books abound and circulate freely among the Chinese, and the Pekin Gazette, particularly, penetrates to every part of the Empire. They annually publish a Red Book, similar to our Blue Book, giving the names and emoluments of all public officers.

In regard to the population of China, Mr. Cushing seems to be of opinion that the Chinese census does not overrate the number, and that the three hundred and fifty millions which they claim, is not far from the true number. The land and the water of a country as large as Europe, teem with swarming masses living alike in boats on the rivers and in houses. In the southern part of the country two crops a year are produced, and the poorer classes subsist on a little rice, and the flesh of dogs, cats, rats, &c. To the cities and towns there are no carriage ways, the streets are only narrow foot paths, and no horses or other beasts of burthen are kept to require large ranges of pasturage. The population is crowded into the narrowest limits by a long succession of ages of peace and industry.

The Chinese have long been acquainted with all the improvements in the arts, upon which Europeans pride themselves as the inventors, with the exception only of the steam engine. Machinery has not been introduced amongst them, because of the effects it would produce among such a crowded population, by throwing immense numbers of handicraftsmen out of employment. Hence the success with which English and American manufactures are sold there, notwithstanding the cheapness of Chinese labor.

PARENT'S DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL AT HOME.

[*Continued from No. 34, page 541*]

Most parents are ready to say that the systematic instruction of their children would be a work of much self-denial. And what part of the parent's duty is not? We should not decline it on that account; otherwise we should soon find ourselves sitting with our hands folded, and our children wandering where they pleased. Do you not expect your sons and daughters to lead lives of self-denial? Then show them how it is done. Let them see you denying yourself, regularly and systematically, every day; and they will get clearer ideas, more practical and more likely to be practised in future years, than from the longest lectures or treatises on the duty of making such sacrifices.

Do you wish your children to acquire a high esteem for useful knowledge, a taste for reading, and qualifications for sensible conversation, intelligent observation and a preparation to mingle with reflecting people? Let them see their mother setting so high a value on learning as to devote time and labor to the task of communicating it to them, and they will inevitably regard it more highly than they could be taught to do by almost any other means whatever. It will also be associated in their minds for life, with the recollections of the mother's love, and the sweet society of that circle over which she presides. Oh, if our mothers were but as eager to claim the right and privilege of administering the first intellectual and moral food to their children, as to monopolize the care of their early physical necessities, gratify the variable tastes and fancies of the hour, to keep up to the level of their associates or neighbors on some point or other quite unimportant to their real happiness, what a difference should we all observe, and what a change would be effected!

But the original objection will be repeated: the task is too difficult—it is, perhaps, impossible. But how strong an appeal might an eloquent man make in a case like this! How warmly might he urge upon the affectionate mother to make an experiment by which she can bring her opinion to a practical trial, and come to a decision. The truth is that we can all do much more, and many things more, than most of us imagine. Not one of us has any sufficient reason to question our ability to teach our own little children something,

and to learn, by practice, to teach them more and more, as fast as they become ready to receive it. Especially with the aid of many of the school books which now abound around us, well adapted to the purpose, we can assure even the most doubting, they will find every thing prepared to their hands.

But there is a material, a most material consideration, which is highly worthy of the parent's attention. This is, the negative effect, the evils prevented by guarding the children from bad associations. Some parents appear to be unaware and unsuspicious of the harm often done by children to each other, when they are allowed to mingle together daily and freely, without careful supervision or precaution. "My boys cannot go out to play even with the sons of some of my most respectable neighbors," said a gentleman of New York, "without hearing language and witnessing manners that are altogether vulgar if not vicious." "My friend's little girl," remarked a lady the other day, "came home after playing with a new companion, and I found, to my astonishment as well as chagrin, that she had fully established a new habit of catching up her play things, and holding them fast, whenever a child approached her, displaying pure selfishness in the most undisguised forms." "In our beautiful country retreat," said another lady, on another occasion, "I once thought I had found a school to which I might send my little children with every prospect of benefit, but I was soon obliged to take them away because their manners and morals were injured much faster than their minds were improved."

"My experience has already convtnced me,' (said another lady, who had undertaken the instruction of her own children with many doubts and a very faint heart,) "that I *can* do more than most other teachers probably *would* do. At any rate, to my surprise, I have found that they are actually better instructed than some of my young friends, who have been under fashionable instructors. At the same time I have a still greater satisfaction in reflecting, while I have my little flock around me, that they are not exposed to many of those influences which I know the most careful instructor cannot wholly shut out from a large school.'

There are several reasons for which we wish to see parents taking some part in teaching their children: they may greatly assist other teachers if they have them, and become better qualified to select and to appreciate good ones.

LITERARY NOTICES.

"Wanderings of a Pilgrim under the shadow of Mont Blanc.—By Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D.," has just been published by Wiley and Putnam in New York and London, price 37 1-2 cts. This volume can hardly fail to prove highly valuable and interesting, as the author performed a tour through the most interesting parts of Switzerland and the adjacent parts of Italy, especially the country of the Vaudois or Waldenses, and has before given some of the results of his enquiries and observations in a short course of lectures on that people and their country. It is gratifying to see such a work published at such a price, and within the reach of all classes of readers.

"Autographs of Royal, Noble, Learned and Remarkable Personages, conspicuous in English History, from Richard 2d to Charles 2d. Engravings by Charles John Smith, and biographical sketches by Nichols." This work, published in London in 1829, we mention, because we presume some of our readers are ignorant of its existence, although it is several years since its publication. It contains numerous letters of considerable length, copied with great care, besides hundreds of signatures likewise in fac-simile, some of which are names of distinguished persons of other countries.

RECEIPTS.

[Mr. Dwight.—I send you another receipt from the same old book from which those for Marmalade were copied in your last Magazine, viz. "The House Keeper's Pocket-Book, and Complete Family Cook, containing above 1200 curious and uncommon receipts.—By Mrs. Sarah Harrison, of Devonshire,—sixth edition, London, 1757." A.]

To make *Quince Jelly* very white.

Pare your poorer quinces, and cut them in pieces, cores and all; boil them in fair water till they are soft, then scald the quinces you mean to preserve and make your syrup thus:—3 lbs of sugar to 3 qts of water; clarify the sugar, and when it is clear put in three pints of the jelly, let it boil a little, then put in 4 lbs of sliced quinces; at first let them boil softly, but when the syrup has pierced them let them boil as fast as may be, and if the quinces are done enough before the syrup, take them up, and let the syrup boil till it will jelly, then put it quickly in glasses, for if the jelly be broke, it will grow thin. You may either put slices and jelly together or separately. Your sugar must be double refined.

A Frenchman is said to have invented a machine capable of doing every description of sewing except the stitching of button holes.

POETRY.

THE STORM OF WAR.

BY BRAINARD.

O! once was felt the storm of war!
It had an earthquake's roar,
It flashed upon the mountain height,
And smoked along the shore.
It thundered in a dreaming ear,
And up the Farmer sprang;
It muttered in a bold true heart,
And a warrior's harness rang.

It rumbled by a widow's door,—
All but her hope did fail:
It trembled through a leafy grove,
And a maiden's cheek was pale.
It steps upon the sleeping sea,
And waves around it howl;
It strides from top to foaming top
Out-frowning ocean's scowl.

And yonder sailed the merchant ship—
There was peace upon her deck;
—Her friendly flag from the mast was torn,
And the waters whelm'd the wreck.
But the same blast that bore her down
Filled a gallant daring sail,
That lov'd the might of the black'ning storm
And laugh'd in the roaring gale.

The stream, that was a torrent once,
Is rippled to a brook,
The sword is broken, and the spear
Is but a pruning hook.
The mother chides her truant boy,
And keeps him well from harm;
While in the grove the happy maid
Hangs on her lover's arm.

Another breeze is on the sea,
Another wave is there,
And floats abroad triumphantly,
A banner bright and fair.
And peaceful hands and happy hearts,
And gallant spirits keep
Each star that decks it pure and bright,
Above the rolling deep.

A correspondent writes us:—"If I understand the decision of the Convention, in the case of Bishop Onderdonk, it says, his *arrearages* are to be paid up to the 3d. of January last, (the time of his suspension,) and no salary is to be allowed him after that period, unless the General Convention, two years hence, restore him to his office.

Both Upper and Lower Hungary have been completely laid waste by dreadful inundations at the beginuing of the month of Angust. Upwards of a million of the inhabitants are threatened with all the horrors of famine in consequence of this dreadful misfortune.

Execution of an Italian Patriot.—At the University of Bologna several arrests have taken place of late, for instance of M. Masini, brother of the professor of that name. The order for his apprehension arrived from Rome in the night, and he was instantly conveyed thither by a strong military force. The exasperation in the Romagna is the greater, as it has come to light that one of the persons executed in Ravenna was entirely innocent of the offence for which he was put to death! The two Bolognesi, Barrinteer Ressan Galetti and Massioli. have been sentenced to the galleys, the former for life, the latter for twenty years. Even the clerk of M. Galetti is to be confined for three years.

New Steam Packet.—The building of an iron ship, to be propelled by a screw, and intended for a New York packet, was lately commenced at the works of J. Hodgson & Co., Toxteth dock, Liverpool.

The principal owners are Mr. Thomas Sands, Captain Thompson, of the packet ship Stephen Whitney, and Messrs. McTear and Hadfield. Her dimensions are: length of keel, 188 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth to main deck, 20 feet; ditto to spar deck, 7 feet 3 inches; tonnage, old measurement, 984 tons; new measurement, 1,317 tons; her engines will be 180 horse power, on Grantham's patent direct action principle; and the screw to be employed is that patented by Mr. Woodcroft, in which the pitch can be increased or diminished, as may be desired.

After providing the requisite space for the engine, about twenty-one days' coals, and ample state cabins for sixty passengers, she will have room for upwards of 1,000 tons measurement. The form of the vessel is very well adapted for the object intended, and is expected to steam seven or eight knots without sails, and, though lightly sparred, will, no doubt, be a very fast sailer.

The numerous subscriptions for the Quebec sufferers, money and clothing together, are very liberal.

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